

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

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Great Leaders

By Walter E. Myer

THIS month we celebrate the birthdays of our two most popular national heroes, George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. Each of them served the country in a period of crisis and each proved himself equal to his great responsibilities. Washington came from the aristocracy and Lincoln from the ranks of the plain people, but both were devoted to the common good of all. It is the good fortune of our nation to have, as its greatest heroes, men who embodied in their lives the principles and ideals which we Americans cherish with the utmost devotion.

It is highly probable that both these great Presidents died without having any realization of the place in history they were to occupy. Both had the confidence and affection of most of the nation, but both were attacked fiercely and bitterly by opposing newspapers and politicians.

Many of the most influential newspapers of the country spoke of Lincoln with bitter hatred and utter disrespect, and Jefferson reports that on one occasion Washington, goaded by slanderous attacks, cried out in a cabinet meeting that he "had rather be in his grave than in his present position."

As the years have passed, the contributions of these two Americans have been more carefully weighed. The hatreds and jealousies of their time have fallen away, and all the people hold them in grateful memory. Their names are known and honored, not only in America, but wherever freedom and democracy are held in high esteem.

No one can look back upon Abraham Lincoln's life and acts without appreciating his broad sympathies, his generosity, and his wisdom. Lincoln was a kindly man, who felt in his own heart the sufferings of others. He wanted nothing more than to live at peace with all men, yet fate required of him that he be a war leader. This was the most painful experience of his life.

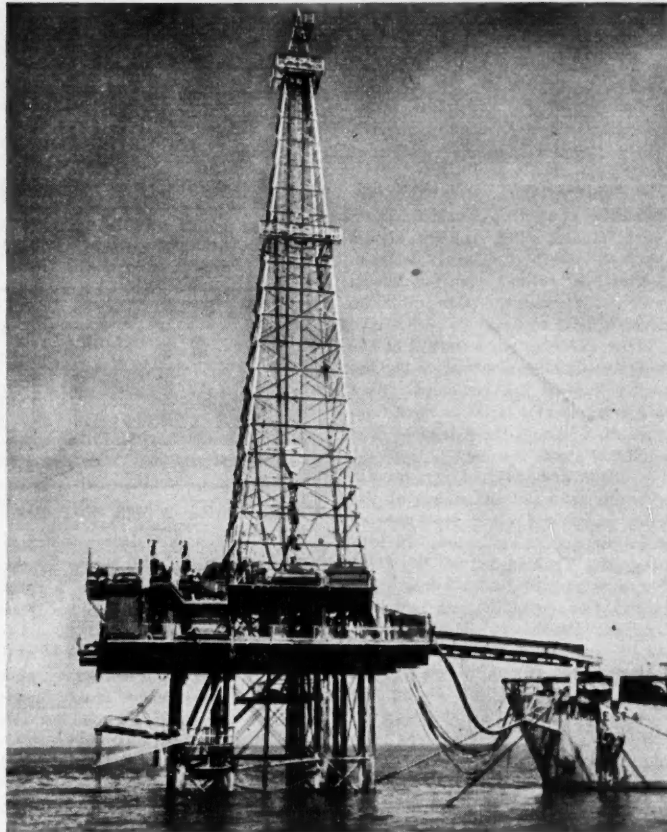
George Washington always put the public interest above personal satisfactions. He said he would rather be on his own farm than to be emperor of the world, yet when he was called away, first to command the revolutionary forces, and then to assume the Presidency, he gave up the pleasant life of Mount Vernon to serve his country in its time of greatest need.



Walter E. Myer

The American people are fortunate in having, as national heroes, men whose greatness depended upon qualities of character as well as upon intellectual achievements. It would be discouraging for us to attempt to model ourselves after an acknowledged genius, but the qualities which we honor in Washington and Lincoln are such as anyone may build into his own personality.

If every American would seek to develop and maintain the high standards of integrity, courage, and public devotion that characterized Lincoln and Washington, ours would be an even finer nation than it is now.



AN OFFSHORE OIL WELL in the Gulf of Mexico

WIDE WORLD

Offshore Oil Wealth

U.S. Government Has Claimed Rights to Deposits in Marginal Ocean Area, but May Yield to States this Year

CONGRESS and President Eisenhower shortly may try to settle a long dispute over the rich stores of oil that lie under the seas off the coasts of the United States. The question is: Does the oil belong to the states off whose shores it is found, or does the oil belong to the U.S. national government?

During the past 20 years, Democratic Presidents Roosevelt and Truman held that the offshore oil stores belonged to the national government. The states most concerned—California, Texas, and Louisiana at present—hold that they own the offshore oil.

The Supreme Court has twice ruled that the offshore oil and land beneath the sea (except for a narrow coastal strip to be discussed later) belong to the federal government. The court has also held, though, that Congress can surrender ownership of the offshore regions to the states if it chooses.

Four days before he left office last month, Mr. Truman directed the United States Navy to take over the offshore oil reserves—both those known to exist now and those that may be discovered later. Truman's order applies to all offshore areas (except for the narrow strip mentioned above)

along the coasts of the states and of Alaska.

On the other hand, President Eisenhower promised during the election campaign that he would support the states' claims to ownership of the oil reserves. Eisenhower said he would sign a bill giving up federal rights to the reserves, if Congress passes one. The lawmakers are expected to get down to work on an oil bill in the next few weeks, in an effort to end the long controversy.

There are many arguments over the ownership question. Before going into the debate, let us first take a look at definitions. Although the oil issue has come in for a good deal of attention, it continues to be the source of much confusion. There is often misunderstanding of the terms frequently used.

The offshore areas. Oil has been discovered off the coast of California in the Pacific Ocean, and off Texas and Louisiana in the Gulf of Mexico. The oil is in undersea land which is roughly divided as follows:

Tidelands—the narrow strip of land just off shore of the various states involved. It is the area between low-tide and high-tide marks along the

(Concluded on page 2)

Israel Fights For Survival

Russia's Attacks on Jews Mean New Trouble for Struggling Nation in Middle East

ALARM is widespread in Israel, the Jewish homeland, over recent events behind the Iron Curtain. Russia charges that "international Jews" were behind a plot to assassinate her leaders. Communist governments in East Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and other satellite lands are stirring up hatred against the Jews.

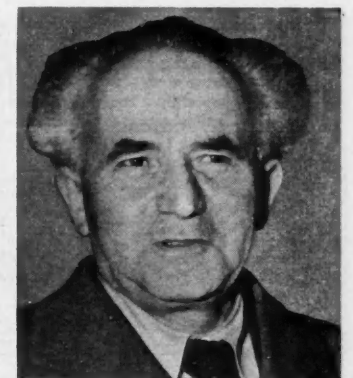
It is quite natural that the people of Israel are alarmed. Many of them have relatives in Iron Curtain countries. Moreover, the recent attacks reopen a tragic chapter in Jewish history—a chapter that the people of Israel want to forget.

Still fresh in mind are the events of the late 1930's and the early 1940's when the Jewish people were persecuted by Nazi Germany. Hitler blamed Germany's troubles on the Jews, took their property away, and began a campaign to wipe them out. By the end of World War II, more than 6 million of Europe's Jews had been put to death.

It was this terrible experience that gave the final push to the establishment of Israel as a Jewish homeland. For many years Jewish leaders had been dreaming of the day when their people might have a land of their own in Palestine—the region where the Jews had lived in ancient times. But not until 1948 did their dream become a reality.

In 1948 the British, who had controlled Palestine for many years, withdrew. When they did so, the Jews, who had settled in Palestine in increasing numbers over the years, set up a new, independent state called Israel. The Arabs, who made up about 60 per cent of Palestine's population, opposed the move. They claimed the territory rightfully belonged to them, and were supported by Arabs in neighboring lands.

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ISRAEL'S Premier David Ben-Gurion

Offshore Petroleum

(Concluded from page 1)

coast. The land is flooded when high tide rolls into shore. Much of it is often uncovered when the tide rolls back.

The term *tidelands* is sometimes used—erroneously—to describe the area the states and the federal government are arguing about. Actually, the federal government does not claim the right to oil of the tidelands. This area has been left to the states.

The *marginal area* is the region that extends seaward from the low-tide mark of the tidelands. The marginal area usually extends out to sea for only three miles, for three miles generally is accepted as the limit out to sea over which a nation can exercise control. In the case of Texas and the Gulf coast of Florida the marginal area is said to run out 10½ miles, because of certain technicalities.

It is the marginal area over which the oil ownership dispute has been hottest for the past 20 years.

The *continental shelf* takes in the marginal area and goes beyond it. The shelf is really an extension of the continent, as the continental land slopes more and more to a greater depth under the sea. In some places, the shelf extends more than 100 miles out to sea.

Dispute may now arise over the whole continental shelf, since Mr. Truman defined it as the area he had in mind in turning over undersea oil reserves to the Navy.

The dispute begins. Until about 20 years ago, there was little or no discussion about ownership of undersea lands adjoining our coasts. Whether or not oil existed there was largely a matter of guesswork. Even had it been known that large supplies of petroleum were present, engineers would have thought the oil too difficult and too expensive to procure.

In the 1930's the increased use of tractors, trucks, buses, and passenger cars stimulated the demand for oil. The machines of production were depending increasingly on petroleum as a source of power. Oil came into wide use for industrial and home heating.

Owners of rich oil lands along the California, Texas, and Louisiana coasts began to eye the shallow waters adjoining their holdings with new interest. They devised methods of undersea exploration and drilling. Soon they found that the offshore areas had ample supplies of oil.

Assuming that the lands belonged to them, California, Texas, and Louisiana proceeded to grant oil rights to private companies to explore the

undersea areas. At this point, the federal government stepped in, and claimed that it—not the states—owned the submerged lands. The matter was thrown into the courts, but World War II delayed final action.

In 1947 the Supreme Court reached a decision in a case involving California. The court ruled that the United States—not California—had "paramount rights in, and full dominion and power over, the lands, minerals, and other things underlying the Pacific Ocean lying seaward of the ordinary low-water mark . . ."

In June 1950, in cases involving Louisiana and Texas, the Supreme Court handed down rulings almost identical with the California decision. In effect, the rulings gave the federal government possession of the oil in the marginal land at sea.

Those favoring state control of the undersea area have not regarded the court rulings as the final word. They have tried several times to have Congress give title to these lands to the individual states involved.

In 1946 and 1952, Congress did pass bills favoring the claims of the states to oil and other resources as far as three miles out to sea. In both cases, Mr. Truman vetoed the bills. Now it is possible that a bill will get through Congress this year and that President Eisenhower will sign it into law.

Arguments. It won't be easy to get a bill through Congress giving the offshore areas to the states, even though President Eisenhower has said that he favors such a step. Many people are bitterly opposed to the idea of state ownership of the undersea oil stores. Those who favor federal government ownership of the areas say:

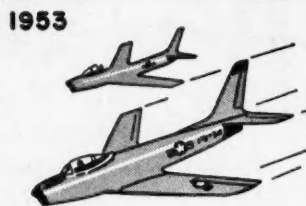
"It is almost universally recognized throughout the world that the area seaward from the low-tide mark at least to the three-mile limit is owned by the nation which occupies the adjacent land. Management and control of this area involves *national* interests and responsibilities.

"Oil found in this region belongs to the nation as a whole rather than to a few states. The federal government cannot afford to give up such wealth. We badly need reserves of oil for our Army, Navy, and Air Force. Our defense program requires that the federal government keep the oil reserves.

"Three times in the past six years, the Supreme Court has specifically ruled out state ownership of these



1945
2 JET FIGHTERS NOW USE AS MUCH FUEL AS AN ENTIRE WORLD WAR II FIGHTER SQUADRON FLYING THE SAME MISSION.



1945
25.6 MILLION



1953
41.5 MILLION (estimated)

PEOPLE TODAY OWN MORE CARS, DRIVE FARTHER THAN EVER BEFORE. CAR OWNERS WILL USE ABOUT 27 BILLION GALLONS OF GASOLINE THIS YEAR—MORE THAN TWICE AS MUCH AS IN 1945.



1945
2.5 MILLION



1953
6.3 MILLION HOMES

MORE AMERICANS THAN EVER BEFORE HEAT THEIR HOMES WITH OIL.

WE'RE USING MORE AND MORE OIL for cars, heating, and defense

submerged lands by deciding that they belong to the nation as a whole. Surely the decision of the highest court of the land should be accepted as final."

Here are arguments from the coastal states: "From earliest times the states have owned the offshore areas adjoining them. When the 13 colonies won their independence, each colony took over control of its coastal waters and retained control when the United States came into existence. Nothing in the Constitution says otherwise.

"The Supreme Court decisions are, in effect, an infringement of states' rights. They increase the power of the federal government at the expense of the states. The nation's lawmakers, who are the elected representatives of the American people, should decide this important issue.

"The federal government was never interested in establishing title to the offshore lands until it found that oil existed there. It should not be allowed to take wealth which belongs to the states. Moreover, control of the land under the marginal sea might encourage the federal government to extend its control to regions underlying bays and inland waters."

Oil needs. Most Americans agree that we must develop all the new oil sources possible, no matter who controls the development program.

We need oil in peace or war almost as much as we need food. We must have oil for our planes, tanks, and ships; for factories and railroads; for heating homes. We use oil in making plastics, artificial rubber, and many other things.

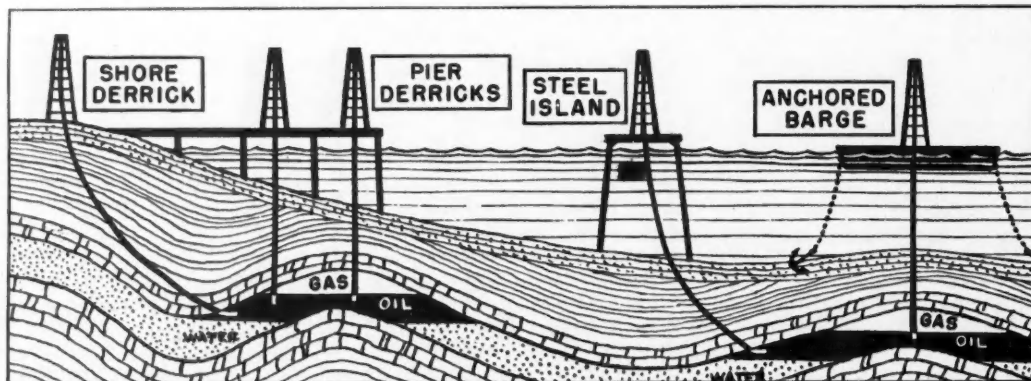
At present, we are using more than four times as much oil as we did in 1920 after World War I. We are turning out more than two billion barrels (42 gallons to the barrel) of oil a year now, compared with less than 500 million barrels in 1920. In addition, we are buying large amounts of petroleum from other lands.

We now have known reserves of about 30 billion barrels, and additional reserves are discovered from time to time. Some experts say we will be out of oil reserves in 30 years, at our present rate of consumption. Others think the process will be slower, and they also believe that great quantities of oil will eventually be made out of coal and shale.

The undersea oil. How much usable oil actually lies under the sea is a guess at best. Some oilmen have extracted several million barrels in experimental programs. There are estimates that 15 billion barrels of undersea oil lies along the Gulf of Mexico. Some specialists say that there may be as many as 100 billion barrels in the continental shelf—the offshore regions of the states and Alaska. That would be a welcome addition to our reserve stocks.

Getting the undersea oil is expensive and risky, however. Drilling one hole may cost two million dollars. Usually, oilmen build giant platforms in the sea. Their heavy equipment, including a tower like that used in oil work on land, is anchored to the platform. There is often danger to the equipment from high waves. Storms that arise suddenly may smash the machinery.

Despite the risks and the costs, numerous oilmen are ready to start exploring the undersea regions—once the fight over ownership is ended, so that either the states or the federal government can make contracts with oil development companies.



HOW OIL IS TAKEN FROM THE SEA. Oilmen may drill out from shore positions, or work from platforms

and boats at sea. Drilling platforms are sometimes located quite a few miles from the water's edge.

Science News

DISCOVERY of a pygmy tribe that may have migrated to the Philippine Islands some 10,000 years ago was reported recently by a Danish scientist, Dr. Tage U. H. Ellinger, now teaching at the University of the Philippines.

If the scientist is correct, it would mean that these people were the area's earliest inhabitants, and could have migrated to Luzon from the Asian mainland thousands of years ago when it is believed the islands were still a part of the continent.

The tribe of pygmies, known as Abenlens, was located on the west coast of central Luzon island, about 70 miles northwest of Manila—a section occupied for thousands of years by a group known as Negritos, who until now were believed to have been the earliest known inhabitants.

The Abenlens are a small people but not quite as small as a true pygmy. The women measure about four feet, four inches; the men about four feet, eight inches. They have long straight or curly hair and their complexion is a light brown. Some of them have a distinct red tint to the hair and their eyes are a light brown. Their features are reported to be very fine. Dr. Ellinger said that residents of the area told him there were only about a dozen Abenlen families, totaling perhaps 150 members.

The scientist's curiosity about the people was aroused after he had heard about them from several of his students. So last October he decided to find out for himself. However, this trip resulted in failure, as the area in which they are located was the scene of large-scale military operations.

During this past Christmas vacation, the scientist was more successful and finally located the tribe. He went back again to study the people further a short while ago and remained with them for three days. Because of the military operations, the Abenlens were found this time living among the Negritos in an army evacuation camp where they had been driven from their mountain homes.

Dr. Ellinger believes they are quite a savage people but that they are industrious and prefer living in one place, earning their living from agriculture and hunting, which they do by means of bow and arrow.



THE FIRST PEOPLE of the Philippines? University Professor U. H. Ellinger of Manila thinks so. He believes the ancestors of these Pygmies may have settled in the Philippines 10,000 years ago. Rarely as tall as five feet, they live in mountainous regions.



PRESIDENT EISENHOWER at his desk in his office at the White House

A President at Work

Eisenhower Gets Much Help from His Office Staff, but His Job Nevertheless Is "Heaviest in the World"

PRESIDENT Eisenhower and former President Truman disagree on many points, but Ike is probably ready to admit that Truman was 100 per cent correct in his recent description of a Chief Executive's job. Just before he left the Presidency, Mr. Truman said:

"There is no job like it on the face of the earth—in the power which is concentrated here at this desk, and in the responsibility and difficulty of the decisions."

A President's work stays with him wherever he goes. "The mail always followed me," said Mr. Truman, who traveled about 230,000 miles while in office.

New Procedures

Though the heavy burden of work is bound to remain, each incoming President makes some changes in White House procedures. Dwight Eisenhower, with long experience as a military commander, is setting up a routine designed to free him from less important details, so that he can give as much time as possible to the major decisions which must be made.

He depends upon Sherman Adams, whose title is "Assistant to the President," to keep the White House Office running smoothly. Early each morning, Mr. Adams holds a conference with other top White House assistants. Since he is in constant touch with the President, he can answer many questions without referring them to Ike. Later in the day, staff members who have important problems or information for the President can confer directly with him.

The President's office is in a low building on the White House grounds connected by a long passageway with the White House itself. Mr. Eisenhower generally leaves his living quarters and goes to his office shortly after 8:00 a.m. each day. He is said to begin his day by reading reports from the Central Intelligence Agency, the Defense Department, and other key government units. Ike demands that such reports be kept brief and factual. He believes that practically any problem can be set forth in a typewritten page.

During the morning, official visitors start arriving for conferences with the President, individually and in groups. Here, for example, are the

appointments Eisenhower had on Friday, January 23:

At 10:00 a.m. he met with members of his Cabinet and other top officials. At 2:30 p.m. he discussed labor problems with Secretary of Labor Martin Durkin, Chairman H. Alexander Smith of the Senate Labor Committee, and Emmet Hughes of the White House staff. At 3:00 he saw Harold Vance, president of the Studebaker Corporation. At 3:15 he conferred with Walter Bedell Smith, whom he has named to be Under Secretary of State.

Eisenhower has indicated that he will continue the Presidential custom of holding frequent press conferences, at which reporters can question him freely. Such conferences are held in a large room of the "Old State Building" across the street from the White House. This structure, formerly occupied by the State Department, now houses numerous agencies that make up the Executive Office of the President.

Delegations Arrive

Countless delegations visit the Chief Executive. The writer of this article once saw President Truman greet a group of more than 30 European students, and also saw him welcome some people who had assembled in Washington to make plans for celebrating United Nations Day. The student delegation met Mr. Truman at his desk. The other group, considerably larger, assembled near a porch just outside his office. President Eisenhower, about 24 hours after his inauguration, greeted the Denver Junior Police Band.

In the course of each day the President must find time to examine and sign hundreds of papers, including letters, executive orders, and—during some parts of the year—acts of Congress.

On evenings and week ends, Ike will try to get as much relaxation as possible—perhaps by playing golf, reading western stories, or watching movies at the White House—but he will also have a great deal of "homework." President Truman habitually carried a huge brief case back and forth between his office and his living quarters, and Eisenhower probably will find it necessary to follow the same custom.

Readers Say—

Some people argue that we should spend our money on schools instead of using it to help other nations. I agree that many of our schools are short of funds. But it is also important that we help build a free world in which today's young people can live in peace. Unless we help other countries overcome the threats of communism, not only our schools but our entire way of life may be destroyed.

JUANITA MARTIN,
Kansas City, Missouri

★

I say let's cut down on our foreign aid. We should not burden ourselves and coming generations of Americans with heavy debts caused by sending huge sums of money overseas.

RUTH MAYERS,
Pasco, Washington

★

I believe that America should increase her trade with Japan. If the Japanese don't find enough customers for their goods, their economy may go into a slump. Then their nation may become too weak to resist the threats of communism.

ANN FIGURA,
Lansford, Pennsylvania

★

Each time Congress meets, the question of admitting Alaska and Hawaii as states to the Union seems to come up. The lawmakers have been debating this matter for many years now, and at every session it is pushed aside. I think it's about time that Congress made up its mind to grant statehood to these territories.

NANCY HOEFF,
Chappaqua, New York

★

I was very much interested in your article on the McCarran-Walter Act. I don't think we should change this law. It helps guard our borders against the entry of persons who wish to harm our country. I take my hat off to Senator McCarran for doing a good job in fighting for America's security.

WILBERT EVERTS,
Sac City, Iowa



The United States, as a result of the McCarran-Walter Act, is building a wall around its borders which will isolate us from the rest of the world. I agree that we need laws to regulate the movement of people to our shores. The McCarran-Walter Act, however, puts up too many barriers against immigrants, and it is a constant source of irritation to our allies because of this. I feel that it should be completely revised.

ROGER KEMP,
Dansville, New York

★

Minnesota is now considering a proposal to give 18-year-olds the right to vote in elections. I hope this suggestion is adopted by our state.

RUSSELL BERG,
Climax, Minnesota

★

Our lawmakers should give less thought than they do to their political party affiliations. When voting on important measures, they ought to forget that they are Republicans or Democrats. Instead, they should keep the interests of the nation foremost in their minds.

JANET GLOT,
Bellaire, Ohio

★

(Address letters to this column to Readers Say—, THE AMERICAN OBSERVER, 1733 K Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.)

The Story of the Week

New Korean Commander

Lieutenant General Maxwell Taylor is now taking over one of the toughest jobs of his brilliant Army career. He is replacing General James Van Fleet as commander of the American 8th Army and other UN and South Korean forces in Korea.

Born 51 years ago in Keytesville, Missouri, Taylor graduated from West Point at the age of 20. He went on to other Army schools to study ad-



NEW U. S. COMMANDER in Korea, Lieutenant General Maxwell Taylor

vanced military subjects. Later, he studied languages and taught Spanish and French for a time at West Point. In the 1930's, Taylor went on special missions to Japan and China. While in the Orient, he added Japanese to the list of foreign languages he could already speak.

After the outbreak of World War II, Taylor became a specialist in air-borne warfare. As a paratrooper who jumped with his men, he became known as "Mr. Attack" because of his daring assaults against powerful enemy forces. In a short time, he became commanding general of the famous 101st Air-Borne Division. The 101st won the nation's highest military honors for standing up against numerically superior German forces in the fight to free Europe from the Nazis.

At war's end, General Taylor was named superintendent of West Point. Before taking over his latest duties, he was a member of the Army staff headquarters.

How Taft Would Change It

Ohio's Republican Senator Robert Taft is asking Congress to make certain changes in a law he helped draft six years ago—the Taft-Hartley Labor Act. The Ohio Senator believes that a number of changes should now be made in the nation's basic law that governs relations between labor and management. Here, in brief, are some of his suggestions:

1. Both employers and union leaders ought to be asked to take an oath pledging that they are not communists. At present, such an oath is required only of labor officials.

2. Workers who were temporarily fired for strike activities should have a voice in union elections held at their plants. Under existing rules, these workers cannot vote in balloting that determines which union is to represent them in the employees' dealings with their bosses.

3. Membership on the National Labor Relations Board—a government agency that handles labor-management problems—should be increased from 5 to 7 persons.

4. Employers who run union shops—plants where all workers must join a labor union—should be freed from a rule now in force that requires them to deduct union dues from the wages of workers.

5. At present, the right of bosses to give opinions for or against certain unions is limited. A change should be made so that employers, as well as labor leaders, are free to discuss union activities with the workers.

Dulles and Stassen

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and foreign aid chief Harold Stassen are scheduled to return from a visit with our European allies today. Both officials plan to tell President Dwight Eisenhower and the nation about the results of their trip abroad.

Dulles and Stassen checked up on the progress of Europe's economic recovery and the strong and weak points of the continent's defenses. Moreover, the Secretary of State went from one European country to another to encourage our overseas allies to work harder than ever before to unite their forces against the menace of communism. Among other nations, he visited Italy, France, West Germany, and Britain.

In the weeks to come, many European leaders may return the visit. British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden, French Premier René Mayer, and West Germany's Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, among others, plan to visit the U. S. to talk things over with top American officials.

Guatemala's Reds

Is Guatemala, Mexico's southern neighbor, becoming a communist country? Leaders on this side of the globe are now asking this question, as the Reds appear to be gaining strength in the small Central American land. In elections held late last month, for instance, pro-communists won a big

share of the land's legislative seats.

What's more, communists have already wormed their way into a number of key jobs in Guatemala's government. The country's official radio network and government-run newspaper, too, are directed by people friendly toward Moscow.

So far as is known, there are not many out-and-out Reds among Guatemala's 3 million inhabitants. The communists, though, have skillfully used popular land reform proposals to strengthen their position in the country. To win support among the people, they have become leaders in Guatemala's efforts to divide large land-holdings among the poor farm workers.

Most of Guatemala's people make a meager living by farming. Coffee and bananas, for which Uncle Sam is the chief customer, are among the land's most important crops. The small Latin American country's thick forests, which supply chicle (used in making chewing gum) and mahogany and other valuable hardwoods, are an important source of wealth for Guatemala. Some deposits of gold, silver, tin, and copper are also found there.

Press Meetings

Television cameras and radio microphones may soon become regular visitors to the White House. President Dwight Eisenhower's press secretary, James Hagerty, is now making plans for once-a-month TV and radio interviews with the Chief Executive.

Meanwhile, President Eisenhower continues to hold regular weekly meetings with newsmen just as Harry Truman did. From time to time, Mr. Hagerty says, the Chief Executive will ask other top government leaders to accompany him when meeting with the press members.

Presidential press conferences have been conducted in much the same way for a number of years now. As a rule, between 150 and 250 reporters attend the weekly meetings. When the President enters the conference room, all newsmen rise as a show of respect for the Chief Executive's high office. After the President asks all those pres-



WINDMILL CANTEEN. The YMCA uses this former windmill as a snack bar to serve Americans along the highway near Hanover, Germany.

ent to be seated, he frequently makes a special news announcement. Next, he answers questions put to him by newsmen.

After a short period of questioning, a prominent reporter usually gets up and says, "Thank you, Mr. President." That ends the news conference.

Cambridge Teen-agers

Not long ago, teen-age delinquency was a big problem in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Now, fewer and fewer of the community's youths are being charged with crimes. In fact, the town's boys and girls are working together to help stamp out wrongdoing in Cambridge.

The change was brought about by the young people themselves under the leadership of an energetic 24-year-old woman, Basilla Neilan. Known as "Buzzy" to the teenagers, Miss Neilan helped the youths set up a special group called the Co-Ed Council. The chief aims of this organization, which includes boys and girls between 13 and 22 years of age, is to "provide useful outlets for the energies of teenagers."

One activity of the Co-Ed Council, which now has some 2,000 members, is a "know your neighbor" campaign. Under this program, the young people make a special effort to know and understand teenagers of other races, religious beliefs, and national origins.

The youth group also carries on a number of other activities which include entertaining wounded war veterans at hospitals, collecting money for needy people, and competing among themselves in sports events.

The Poll Tax

The payment of a poll or "head" tax as a requisite for voting may soon be a thing of the past. Senator Spessard Holland, from Florida, and nine other Democratic lawmakers from southern states are now asking Congress for an amendment to our Constitution to do away with poll taxes. Some of the senators backing the proposal represent states that still require the payment of these taxes.

At present, only Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia require their citizens to pay voting taxes. A head tax is also paid by the



MEN AT WORK in the kitchen! Sophomores Kermit Anderson, Kendall Olson, Robert Davis, and Leroy Knutson of East Grand Forks, Minnesota, are whipping up an apple pie. It all came about when sophomore and junior home economics girl students traded classes with the boys. The boys studied home economics. The girls studied mechanics in the industrial arts department.

inhabitants of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont. Payment of the tax in these states, though, is not necessary to obtain balloting rights.

To be sure, poll tax payments are not large. They vary from \$1 in Arkansas to \$2 in Mississippi. Nevertheless, Senator Holland and other lawmakers feel that persons who wish to vote should not have to pay a tax to exercise their citizenship rights.

Before the suggested constitutional amendment can become law, it must be approved by a two-thirds vote in the Senate and in the House of Representatives. Then, it is up to the states to vote "yes" or "no" on the proposal. Three-fourths of all states must vote for the amendment before it becomes part of our basic law.

Foreign Glimpses

The Netherlands is trying to get along without any further economic aid from Uncle Sam. A short time ago, Dutch officials declared that living conditions have improved in their country to the extent that additional United States assistance is no longer needed.

Italy's legislature has so many different political parties represented in its membership that it is often hard to get agreement on proposed laws. To overcome this problem, the Italian lawmakers recently changed election rules. In the next election, scheduled to be held late this spring, a political party that gets over half of the nation's popular vote will automatically win two-thirds of all legislative seats



PLATTER SUCCESS. Donald Howard Klopoff, 17, of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, wrote *Oh Happy Day* for high school dances. He recorded it. Now it's on the best seller list.

of Italy's parliament. The remaining seats will be divided among the other parties.

Still in the News

The names of Harry Truman and Alben Barkley are still in the news, though not as President and Vice President.

Former Vice President Barkley, still popularly known as the "Veep," appears on a weekly television program. Entitled "Meet the Veep," the TV show gives the 75-year-old Kentuckian a chance to talk to the nation on issues of the day. Barkley began his new television career a week ago yesterday.

Ex-President Harry Truman, who returned to his Independence, Mis-



ENVOYS OF DEMOCRACY. Jade Wong and her husband, Woodrow Ong—both American-born of Chinese descent—pack some of their fine pottery for a trip to the Far East. They plan to tell about the success and happiness that is possible under the American way of life during a seven-month tour of Japan, India, and other countries. Miss Wong is author of "Fifth Chinese Daughter," a book about how she grew up in San Francisco's Chinatown. It is now being translated into 40 languages for State Department distribution all over the free world.

souri, home after he left the White House less than a month ago, is considering plans to write an account of his nearly eight years as Chief Executive. Truman's friends say that the former President also hopes to give public talks from time to time.

Asia's Wars

New York Times newsman Tillman Durdin, who recently visited Far Eastern trouble spots, believes chances for an early peace in Asia are not good at this time. In fact, he points out, there are now some 3 million armed men engaged in warfare along the eastern and southeastern rim of the world's biggest continent. He gives the following picture of fighting in the Far East:

"In Korea, the Red Chinese and North Koreans probably have over a million men on or near the battlefield.

The United Nations and South Koreans, by comparison, have about 700,000 fighting men in that part of the globe.

"In French Indochina, which is under French protection, some 800,000 men are manning battle stations. This number is about equally divided between the French and Indochinese troops, on one side, and communist rebels, on the other.

"British-supervised Malaya appears to be one of the few Asiatic lands that is winning its fight against the Red rebels. Nevertheless, a total of some 300,000 British and Malayan armed men are needed to hold an unknown number of communist fighters in check.

"Additional numbers of communist and non-communist fighting men are locked in combat in Burma, the Philippines, and Indonesia."

THE LIGHTER SIDE

"There's something strange about you this morning," said the dictator to his chief lieutenant. "Yes—I know what it is. For the first time in your life you've left off your medals."

"Good grief!" cried the lieutenant. "I forgot to take them off my pajamas."

★

Explorer: "I don't know the meaning of fear."

Bored Listener: "Well, I wouldn't let a little word like that stump me; look it up in the dictionary."

★

Woman in crowded streetcar, to her friend: "I wish that good-looking man would give me his seat."

Five men stood up.

★

A youngster in Boy Scout uniform found an envelope containing tickets. The envelope bore a name and address, and the boy, accompanied by his young brother, went there at once.

On accepting the tickets, the rightful owner thanked the boy and offered him a quarter.

"Sorry, I'm a Scout," said the boy. "It's my good deed for the day."

The man was on the point of returning the coin to his pocket when the Scout went on, "But my little brother isn't a Scout."

The club members were bidding farewell to the one who was leaving for India. In the conversation a friend said: "It gets pretty hot in India at times. Aren't you afraid the climate might disagree with your wife?"

The man quickly replied: "It wouldn't dare!"

★

"What is foremost among the discouraging incidents to which a man in business must accustom himself?"

"Seeing his stenographer yawn while he is writing one of his snappy salesmanship letters."



"It makes him feel important."

Study Guide

Oil Dispute

1. What is involved in the dispute between the national government and the states with offshore oil lands?
2. Describe the special region that has been argued about most.
3. What order did President Truman make before leaving office? How may it affect the regions under dispute?
4. Give some of the arguments on the dispute by the states and the federal government.
5. Tell briefly where President Eisenhower stands on the issue.
6. Explain why the offshore oil lands may be of value to the country.
7. How is oil usually obtained from the off-shore lands?

Discussion

1. Do you think the offshore lands should be controlled by the states or by the national government? Explain.
2. Will the expense of drilling for offshore oil in your opinion be worth while in view of the oil reserves we have now?

Israel

1. Why are the people of Israel alarmed over recent events behind the Iron Curtain?
2. How did the state of Israel come into existence?
3. How has the type of immigrant to Israel changed in the past year or two?
4. Name some of the principal farm and industrial products of that land.
5. How is Israel able to keep on buying more from other countries than she sells to them?
6. Why does Israel need to have peaceful relations with her neighbors?
7. What connection is there believed to be between Russia's campaign against the Jews and the Middle Eastern situation?

Discussion

1. What solution would you suggest for the problem of the Arab refugees near Israel's borders? Explain.
2. If communist nations continue to mistreat Jewish people within their borders, what, if anything, do you think that the UN or our country might do about it?

Miscellaneous

1. What new job does Lieutenant General Maxwell Taylor now have?
2. Briefly describe some of the changes that Senator Robert Taft wants to make in the Taft-Hartley Labor Act.
3. Why are leaders in the Western Hemisphere worried over recent events in Guatemala?
4. Describe a Presidential press conference.
5. How many states require the payment of poll taxes before their citizens can vote?
6. What new change has Italy made in its election rules?
7. Summarize some of the chief duties of the State Department.

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Pronunciations

Ben-Gurion—bén gōor'-on
Haifa—hi'fah
Tel Aviv—tél à-vēv'
Yemen—yēm'un

Israel's Growth

(Concluded from page 1)

Led by troops from nearby Jordan and Egypt, the Arabs tried to destroy Israel. The Jews, convinced that the land was theirs, fought back and secured control of about 75 per cent of Palestine. The United Nations finally arranged an armistice, but a final peace treaty has never been drawn up.

The recent attacks on the Jews of eastern Europe come as an added burden to Israel's leaders, already weighed down with troubles. As Israel approaches its fifth birthday in May, the little Mediterranean land is finding that the day-to-day struggle for survival is every bit as intense as the armed combat that helped bring it into existence.

At the bottom of Israel's troubles is her rapidly expanding population. As soon as the new state was set up, it opened its doors to Jewish refugees from Europe and other lands. Over the past few years one of the great migrations of history has taken place as more than 700,000 Jews have entered Israel.

To fit these newcomers into the population has been a staggering task. At first, most of the settlers were Europeans. Their backgrounds were often quite similar, most of them spoke a common language, and they adjusted themselves to their new life without great trouble.

In the last year or two, however, most of the newcomers have been natives of North Africa and such Middle Eastern lands as Iraq and Yemen. Most of them are refugees of Arab persecution, and they often find it difficult to adjust themselves to life in Israel. Accustomed to primitive ways, they are unskilled workers, unused to machinery.

Many of the new arrivals in Israel have no personal belongings except the clothes on their backs. During their first weeks in the country, the government has to help them get food and shelter, and aid them in finding productive work.

The sharply increasing population has kept living standards low. Even



HAIFA, IN ISRAEL, is a new, modern city with fine stores, apartment houses, office buildings, and theaters

tion. The rising campaign of hatred against the Jews in eastern Europe raises the possibility of new arrivals from that part of the world.

To support its 1,600,000 people, Israel's leaders are undertaking to develop both agriculture and industry. Farming is the chief activity of the young state, but it is carried out under great handicaps. While Israel is about the size of New Jersey, much of the country is rocky and sandy. Only about one third of it is fit for cultivation.

Oranges and other citrus fruit, grown in coastal areas, are the country's chief export. Other leading food products include olives, vegetables, wheat, and potatoes. Even though food production is on the upswing, Israel comes nowhere near supplying enough food for its own needs. Increased output is going to call for irrigation of desert areas.

Despite a lack of oil and iron, the prospects for industrial development are fairly good. New factories are springing up all over the country. Among products now in manufacture are tires, farm machinery, paint, and shoes. In the port city of Haifa there are large automobile and truck assembly plants.

Israel has rich supplies of phosphates, used in making fertilizer. Bromides, potash, and chlorides found in the Dead Sea may become the basis for a thriving chemical industry.

An area of great promise is the Negev, a sandy wasteland with barren hills, in the southern part of the country. Here are found copper, potash, phosphates, and manganese. A search for oil is going on here, and Israel's leaders are hopeful that the "black gold," so plentiful in neighboring Arab lands, will be discovered. The finding of oil would go far toward solving Israel's financial problems.

Ever since Israel came into existence, the little country has been buying far more from other countries than it sells to them. In recent years the value of imports has been eight times greater than that of exports. A large

part of Israel's food and many raw materials for its factories have to come from other lands.

To keep going, Israel has to depend on funds from abroad. Among the governments which have made loans to Israel are the United States, Belgium, Switzerland, and France. Jews in the U. S. and other lands have donated large amounts to the struggling, young nation. Israel's leaders are counting on increased factory and farm output to solve the nation's money problems.

One hopeful development is the agreement some months ago of West Germany to pay Israel more than 700 million dollars in goods over a period of about 12 years. The payment is to be made in return for the losses suffered by German Jews during Hitler's rule. Israel's leaders are somewhat concerned over the fact, though, that the West German parliament has not yet given final approval to the payment.

Relations with Arabs

If Israel is to win her struggle for survival, she will have to have smoother relations with neighboring lands. A state of war still exists between Israel and the Arab states. Even though an armistice is in effect and the only fighting is confined to occasional border shootings, the situation is harmful to Israel in several ways.

In the first place, Israel needs to trade with Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Iran, and other Arab lands. These countries possess vital raw materials—oil, for example—which Israel badly needs. The Arab lands are also logical markets for the products of Israel's factories. Too, the continued hostility forces Israel to spend larger sums in maintaining an army than she otherwise would do.

The Arabs stick to their claims of territory taken by Israel in 1948. One sore spot between Arabs and Jews is the existence of some 860,000 Arabs who fled Palestine at the time of the fighting, and are now living in

refugee camps near Israel's borders.

The Arabs say that these refugees must be permitted to return and take over the property which is rightfully theirs. The Jews say that the Arabs would not have been harmed if they had stayed in the country, but that they cannot be allowed to come back now. The United Nations has kept the Arab refugees from starving, but otherwise has not been able to bring the problem to a final solution.

The inability of Israel and her neighbors to settle their differences peaceably is a source of worry to the United States and the other western nations. We would like to set up a Middle East Defense group as a block to Russian aggression in the eastern Mediterranean area. Presumably such a group would be modeled along the lines of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

However, so long as Israel and the Arab states are at swords' points, the formation of such a defense group is impossible. We would like to see both Israel and the Arab lands belong to the organization. If it came into existence, our leaders believe it would be an effective obstacle to Russian penetration of the Middle East.

Russia knows this, of course, and many observers believe that one of the factors behind the campaign against the Jews in eastern Europe is the Soviet Union's desire to keep the Middle East stirred up. The attacks of Russia and her satellites on the Jews, it is felt, will encourage the Arabs to maintain their hostility toward Israel, and help prevent the establishment of a Middle East Defense organization. At the same time, the attacks will strengthen Russian influence in the oil-rich lands of the Middle East.

Israel needs a peaceful atmosphere so that she can put all her efforts into farm and industrial development. Whether she will be able to achieve peace with her neighbors in the near future remains to be seen. Certainly the campaign against the Jews in eastern Europe is going to make Israel's struggle for survival more difficult.



ISRAEL and her neighbors

though food production and industrial output are on the rise, they have not kept pace with the swelling population. Most goods are in short supply, and food, clothing, and many other articles are rationed.

The government is now trying to stem the flow of immigrants to some degree, and is encouraging only the arrival of those who are vigorous, productive workers. However, the state was set up as a homeland for Jewish refugees, and it will not shut its doors to those who are victims of persecu-

SPORTS

NEXT Sunday—February 15th—Horace Ashenfelter, U.S. distance runner, will receive the Sullivan Trophy. The award goes each year to the nation's top amateur athlete. Chosen by a nation-wide panel of sports authorities, Ashenfelter was described as "modest in victory, courageous in defeat, and considerate of his opponents."

Ashenfelter's dramatic victory in the 3,000-meter steeplechase at last summer's Olympic Games had much to do with his selection for the Sullivan Trophy for 1952. The steeplechase is a grueling race of nearly two miles. Along the course are numerous obstacles—hurdles and pools of water. Only sure-footed, tireless athletes can successfully compete in this long and difficult race.

No one thought Ashenfelter had a chance to win the Olympic steeplechase. For one thing, an American had never been able to win this event in Olympic competition. Moreover, a Russian runner named Vladimir Kasantsev had broken one steeplechase record after another in European competition, and was a heavy favorite to win the Olympic title.

But the slim Ashenfelter paid no attention to those who belittled his chances of victory. When the race began, he kept up with the leaders. Then he went out in front with Kasantsev sticking to his heels. When the last lap started, Ashenfelter broke into a sprint, leaped the last obstacle without breaking stride, and beat the tiring Russian by 30 yards. The time of 8 minutes and 45 seconds was the fastest ever recorded for the event.



TRACKMAN Horace Ashenfelter

Though it took an Olympic victory to put his name in the headlines, Ashenfelter has been one of the best distance runners in the U.S. for some years. He is the national champion at three miles. He is competing in the two-mile event in this winter's indoor meets.

In high school at Collegeville, Pennsylvania, Ashenfelter was a football, baseball, and basketball star. During World War II he served as a lieutenant in the Air Force. After the war he attended Penn State College where he first attracted attention as a distance runner.

Ashenfelter now lives in New Jersey. He is a G-man with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The criminal who tries to escape Ashenfelter by outrunning him is going to be in for a surprise.



HEADQUARTERS of The Department of State, which handles foreign affairs

SERVING THE NATION

Secretary of State—Dulles

This is the third in a series of special features on important government offices and the men and women who run them. This week's article deals with the State Department and Secretary John Foster Dulles.

Dulles, who will be 65 years old on February 25, has spent most of his lifetime doing jobs that have helped prepare him for his duties as Secretary of State. His interest in world affairs dates back to his boyhood days in Washington, D. C. There his grandfather, John Foster, used to tell him stories of life in other countries. Mr. Foster had been Secretary of State under Benjamin Harrison, and had also represented the U.S. in various capitals abroad.

Young Dulles held his first foreign service job at the age of 19, when he served as his grandfather's secretary at a world peace conference in 1907. Graduating from Princeton a year later, Dulles went to Paris, France, to study international law. Later he entered a New York City law firm specializing in international legal cases. At the end of World War I, he was chosen as a member of the U. S. delegation to the Versailles peace conference which wrote the treaty for a defeated Germany in 1919.

After the Versailles meeting, Dulles continued to work as a highly successful lawyer and businessman. Nevertheless, he still found time to attend many of the world's big conferences, and he wrote numerous articles on world problems in his spare time.

In 1945, Dulles was named as a U.S. delegate to the San Francisco conference which drew up the charter for the United Nations. Six years later, he helped draw up a peace treaty for Japan. The treaty, which restored independence to Japan, is considered to be Dulles' greatest achievement before becoming Secretary of State.

Dulles usually starts his day early and works late into the night. He almost always spends additional hours at home, working on materials he carries with him in a well-filled brief case. From time to time, though, the Secretary of State also manages to take time out from his heavy work schedule to hunt and fish—his favorite forms of relaxation.

The State Department, headed by Dulles, is one of the oldest and most important offices in the government. As Secretary of State, Dulles is President Eisenhower's chief adviser on

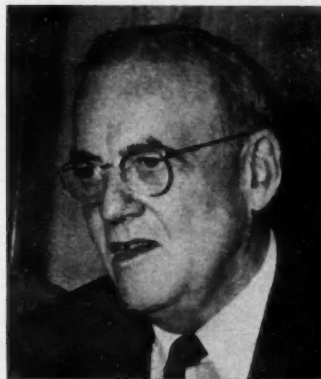
foreign affairs. The Secretary of State also keeps tabs on the success or failure of our overseas policies, meets with foreign diplomatic and political leaders, and supervises the work of some 31,000 employees who are scattered over the four corners of the globe.

Dulles has a number of helpers who work with him. Nominated to be his chief aide and right-hand man is Walter Bedell Smith. As Under Secretary of State, Smith is to help Dulles make foreign policy decisions, and act as State Department chief when the Secretary is away on official business. Another Under Secretary, whose post was recently provided for by Congress, helps Dulles carry out the day-to-day administrative duties of the department.

A number of offices, headed by persons with the rank of Assistant Secretary, collect information and make foreign policy recommendations about specific areas of the world. For instance, there are separate offices that handle dealings with Latin America, Europe, the Far East, and so on. A special agency supervises our United Nations activities, while another office deals with world trade problems.

Among its other functions, the State Department supervises our program for giving aid to underdeveloped countries; carries out information programs to counteract the communist "hate America" campaigns; and conducts world-wide intelligence activities.

Finally, all ambassadors, ministers, and other overseas diplomatic and commercial representatives of the U.S. are supervised by the Secretary of State.



SECRETARY OF STATE
John Foster Dulles

Monthly Test

NOTE TO TEACHERS: This test covers the issues of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER dated January 12, 19, 26, and February 2. The answer key appears in the February 9 issue of The Civic Leader.

Scoring: If grades are to be calculated on a percentage basis, we suggest that a deduction of 3 points be made for each wrong or omitted answer.

DIRECTIONS TO STUDENTS: In each of the following items, select the correct answer and write its letter on your answer sheet.

1. According to scientist Vannevar Bush, a democratic nation has the following advantage over a dictatorship: (a) its mistakes are more likely to be corrected because its people are free to point them out. (b) it can more easily keep its plans secret. (c) It can more easily get rid of people who want to overthrow the government. (d) It can safely spend less than does a dictatorship on national defense.

2. Africa is known to have rich deposits of all the following minerals except (a) copper; (b) uranium; (c) oil; (d) tin.

3. The McCarran-Walter Act, passed by Congress over the veto of President Truman last summer, provides for (a) the deportation of native-born American communists; (b) Congressional investigation of communist movements abroad; (c) stronger internal security laws affecting only the State and Defense Departments; (d) a number of restrictions upon immigrants and visitors entering this country.

4. The biggest slice of the 1953-54 U.S. budget will be used for (a) aid to foreign nations; (b) paying off the national debt; (c) veterans of past wars; (d) our armed forces.

5. U.S. leaders are concerned about uprisings in North African lands because (a) we depend on this area for oil supplies; (b) air and naval bases there are important in the defense of Europe against communism; (c) Russian communists have already taken over two native governments; (d) we have major industrial investments in these lands.

6. This year's proposed congressional investigations of the schools are aimed at (a) finding whether enough money is spent on education; (b) exposing efforts of subversives to influence our school systems; (c) discovering whether the schools obey orders from the U.S. Office of Education; (d) determining whether the schools spend enough time teaching about current events.

7. According to terms of the proposed Peace Contract, West Germany—except in an emergency—would be governed by (a) the West German people; (b) the UN; (c) the Allied High Commissioners; (d) a council representing the U.S., Britain, France, and Russia.

8. Completion of the St. Lawrence Seaway would (a) result in increased business for the ports of New York and Boston; (b) supply water for irrigating New England farms; (c) provide a 27-foot-deep channel from the Atlantic Coast to the Great Lakes; (d) permit ocean-going vessels to travel from the Atlantic Coast to Portland, Oregon.

9. The United States and other western nations are aiding Yugoslavia because (a) the Yugoslav government is operated in democratic fashion; (b) Yugoslavia recently joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; (c) Yugoslavia is a bitter enemy of Russia; (d) Yugoslavia has resumed friendly relations with the Vatican.

10. The largest single source of money for running our government comes from (a) taxes on corporations; (b) taxes on imports; (c) taxes on individual income; (d) domestic excise taxes.

11. Important powers of the President include all except one of the following: (a) the power of direct appeal to the people; (b) the lawmaking power; (c) the appointing power; (d) the veto power.

(Concluded on page 8)

Monthly Test

(Concluded from page 7)

12. The plan to organize the armies of six Western European countries, including West Germany, into a single fighting force is called the (a) Mutual Security Program; (b) Schuman Plan; (c) ANZUS; (d) European Defense Community.

13. Which one of these North African lands is *not* controlled by France? (a) Libya; (b) Morocco; (c) Algeria; (d) Tunisia.

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the word, name, or phrase that best completes the question.

14. What is the name of the program whereby the United States aids underdeveloped countries?

15. Name the independent African nation that was colonized as a land for free Negroes from the United States.

16. General Mohammed Naguib has undertaken to make land reforms and eliminate political corruption in _____.

17. Since the end of World War II, Italy and Yugoslavia have been in disagreement over the territory of _____.

18. The National Security Resources Board has recommended that the secrets of _____ be released for peacetime development by American industry.

19. Name the communist nation expected to join with Greece and Turkey in a Balkan defense alliance.

20. Name the city where a special investigating commission has uncovered evidence of widespread crime along the waterfront.

21. Name the independent African country that still maintains close ties with Britain.

22. Name the Democratic Party leader who plans a round-the-world trip to study conditions in other lands.

23. The Chancellor of West Germany is _____.

Identify the following persons. Choose the correct description from the list below. Write the letter which precedes that description opposite the number of the person to whom it applies.

24. Douglas McKay
25. James Conant
26. Joseph Martin
27. Sam Rayburn
28. George Humphrey
- A. Speaker of the House
- B. Majority Leader in the Senate
- C. Secretary of the Treasury
- D. Secretary of the Interior
- E. U.S. High Commissioner for Germany
- F. Minority Leader in the House

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the letter of the word or phrase that makes the best definition of the word in italics.

29. Life is *austere* in many parts of the world. (a) quiet and uneventful; (b) lonely; (c) strict and severe; (d) exciting.

30. Public *apathy* is dangerous in a democracy. (a) lack of interest; (b) fear; (c) independence; (d) strength.

31. Action on the legislation was *thwarted* at the last minute. (a) blocked; (b) introduced; (c) attacked; (d) scorned.

32. The plan was *contrived* by a minority of the leaders. (a) attempted; (b) fought; (c) desired; (d) schemed.

33. The majority was *loath* to take advantage of its power. (a) happy; (b) reluctant; (c) afraid; (d) anxious.

Careers for Tomorrow In Occupational Therapy

OCCUPATIONAL therapy is defined as "treatment through activity." Working under a doctor's prescription, the therapist selects jobs that can be done by a patient who is suffering from some mental or physical disability. The goal in some cases is to restore the use of muscles that have been injured. In other cases, occupational therapy is directed toward keeping a patient mentally alert by stimulating his creative interests and encouraging the constructive use of leisure time.

Patience, an interest in people, tact, a cheerful disposition, and an air of confidence are qualities you should have to be an occupational therapist. In addition, you should like medical and scientific subjects.

Occupational therapy, like most other medical vocations, requires specialized college training. Consequently, if you are considering the field, you should take a general college preparatory course in high school. After you graduate, you may go straight to one of the colleges or universities that give professional training in occupational therapy itself. (The course of study will lead to a B.S. degree, and requires about five years.)

Or, if you prefer, you may go to a liberal arts college or to a school of

nursing. Then, on getting your A.B. or nursing diploma, you may take an 18-month course in occupational therapy.

The course of study in this field includes such subjects as anatomy, physiology, neurology, psychiatry, and sociology, as well as a study of manual skills and methods used in instructing the patients. The training also includes a nine-month internship in hospitals.

Therapists work in civilian hospitals, in rehabilitation centers, in schools for handicapped children, and in institutions for the blind and deaf. They are also employed by the Army, the Navy, the U.S. Public Health Service, and the Veterans' Administration. Some therapists teach in the colleges that give training in the field.

Salaries outside the federal government start at about \$2,600 a year. They range from \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year for experienced therapists, or to \$7,000 a year for administrative positions. Federal salaries for therapists start at \$3,400 a year and go up to about \$10,000.

Among the advantages in being an occupational therapist are the satisfaction of seeing individual patients regain their health, and the chance to enter a field in which there are increasing opportunities.



VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY is a career of service to others

Therapists must be able to meet rigorous daily schedules, however, and to keep cheerful when dealing with depressing cases.

Occupational therapy is a field for both men and women. Additional information, and a list of colleges and universities that give specialized training in this field, may be obtained from the American Occupational Therapy Association, 33 West 42nd Street, New York 18, N. Y.

A fuller discussion of a career in occupational therapy and 101 other vocational discussions appears in *Careers for Tomorrow*, by Carrington Shields. Order your copy now from the Civic Education Service, Inc., 1733 K Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. \$1.50 per copy; 10 per cent discount for 5 or more.

Historical Backgrounds - - Communications

WE live in an atomic age now, and have so lived since we dropped the first atomic bomb on Japan in 1945 during World War II. When we think of the tremendously difficult science of atomic energy, it may be hard to realize the great inventive progress that has been ours in only a short time. It is just over a hundred years, for example, since the telegraph was put into use in this country.

Samuel B. Morse is the man we credit with making the telegraph possible. Others before Morse—in Switzerland and in England—had worked on the idea of telegraphy. Morse, however, developed the system that became standard in the United States and many other parts of the world.

Morse finished his first telegraph set in 1835, and a second one in 1837. He felt that his communications system then was ready for commercial use. He asked Congress for money to build the first telegraph line, but obtained no response. He sought help in England and France but was not successful.

Finally on March 4, 1843—just 110 years ago next month—Congress set aside \$30,000 for a line between Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, Maryland. The line was only about 40 miles in length, but it worked. It was the beginning of the nation-wide network of telegraph communication that we take for granted today.

Morse's first instruments were awkward and slow. Operators tapped out messages in code by pressing a button on a small instrument. The button set off electric impulses which clicked out the dots and dashes of the code—the Morse code.

Most telegraph messages today are

transmitted by electric typewriters—called teleprinters—which turn electric impulses into typewritten words. More and more messages, though, are being sent by an even more modern device. It uses an electric eye, or cell. The eye scans a message that you may write or type and transmits it to the receiving station. The message is delivered exactly as you wrote it—in your own handwriting, or your own typing. It's fast and a guard against errors that may occur when a message is copied several times between the sending station and the delivery point. There is no copying with the electric eye. Messages arrive at their destination really as photographs of the original.

Telegraphy started the era of modern communications. Other mediums came along quickly.

Alexander Bell spoke the first, clear message through his telephone in-

vention only 77 years ago—on March 10, 1876. The message was to his assistant, Thomas Watson, who was in another room 40 feet away with a receiver. The message said: "Mr. Watson, come here; I want you."

That first message started the telephone industry on its way. The first telephone switchboard was opened at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1878 to serve 21 subscribers. By 1880, cities across the country were establishing telephone services. By 1915 it was possible to telephone across the continent, and—by cables under the ocean—to Europe.

The Italian inventor, Marconi, put wireless telegraphy on a practical basis by 1896. He sent his first message across the Atlantic Ocean in 1901, and thus laid the groundwork for wireless telephone service that is now available around the world.

The radio came next. Reginald Fessenden, a Canadian-born American, succeeded in transmitting spoken words by wireless for the distance of a mile in 1900. Carrying on his experiments with Ernst Alexanderson, Fessenden worked out an early type of detector tube and a transmitter. Fessenden made the first real radio broadcast, with a program of music and speech, on Christmas Eve, 1906, from a small station at Brant Rock, Massachusetts.

Television, latest of our modern means of communication, was being thought about as far back as 1884. Inventors in England and the United States demonstrated television in 1925. Regular TV broadcasting was started in this country in 1939. It wasn't until World War II ended, however, that TV—so popular now—really got started.



D. APPLETON CENTURY
SAMUEL B. MORSE. He developed the telegraph in 1835.